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as Kansas is concerned, even the distinction of the sources of so much evil. Can there be any doubt as to the result? I think not. But the powers of evil control many men, and as the once great Democratic party practices its new war cry of Down with the t-mpersoce fanatics and up with the licensed saloons," every criminal in the land hurrahs encouragement, with the soul stirring addition "Remember fellers that you are fighting for us.

With pleading eyes the victims of folly and greed turn to the Republicans, and beseech us not to leave them defenceless, and I can tell you my friends, they will not be aband ned.

And now young mer, I ask you in which of these arm a do you propose to enlist? If the boutal predominates in your nature, if you draw your inspiration. on the brandy bottle and the beer barrel; if the controlling principle of your be "every man for homself and the devia take the hindurest," there is not much doubt as to where you will start in, nor where you will and. But if your scul is full of generous impulses, the party that crashed clavery and the rebellion, and is now resolved to crush the worm of the still, is your natural home, and I welcome

Hon, James F. Legate was then introdued, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON, JAS. F. LEGATE.

Ladies and G attenen: -I sm nothing unless I am myself. I cannot be myself unless in talking or writing I give expression to those thoughts which have come to me as convictions. O those convictions I leave

the world to judge.

The subject of temperance has been The subject of temperance has been discussed in this State in almost every school district till, I can say with propriety, that every man, woman and child has heard, or part cipated in that discussion, and as a consequence a conclusion has been reached, and the conclusion has been embodied in the fundamental law of our State by a vote of the people, and the legislature elected by the people at the same time framed and placed upon our statute book a law as the machinery by which the sill of the peop's should b ecuted. That it has been so executed to a large degree so that intemperance has been lessened, will be readily assented to by all parties; that it is not a complete success is self evident touth.

is Why has not the law been more univer ally executed? The answer to this ques tion is as broad as the question of ten ance, and temperance is as comprehensive as liberty. Laws are the crystalized conclusions of a propole of a State-they repre sent the sintiment of a majority of the The theory of our government is a gov-

ernment of a mej ray, and the minority agree by channing the rights of chiz mship to obey the mandates of the majority.

Why, then, has the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquous as a bevera e been so troddden under foot in parts of our State?

It is because temperance men have been

more careful of their own welfare, than they have to see this law executed. Churches and the members of churches have been more zealons for the welfare of their own church, in channels worn by time, than they have to make an exertion to have this law executed, The politicans in the tem-perance work have wisely, as they think, shaped their course to sail with the wind, whichever way it may blow, and all the time oblivious of the fact that there was a prohibition law upon our statutes. Our judges have played the ward politicisms. Before the first day of last January there meters the first day of last January there was hardly a trial for the violation of the prohibitory law that was not a burlesque. Judges, witnesses, jurors and prosecutors were all to a greater or less extent guilty of perjury, and the people of the whole State knew it, and they knew that the courts to a greater or less exknew that the courts to a greater or less ex-tent were in sympathy with those who re-belled against the law. Judges have in the trial of these cases permitted jurors to serve when they knew to a moral certainty that the juror would never convict, be the testi-mony whatever it might. Judges have permitted witnesses to swear that they had never drank anything but "sea foam" or buttermilk in the defendant's place of busien it was known to that "sea foam" meant beer, and buttermilk meant whisky. I benthe judge would charge the jury "that if they believed from the testi money the defendant had violated the law, they would return a verdict of guilty, but if they believed from the testimony this de-fendant had not violated the law, they would teture a verdict of not guilty.' Then with a bland smile turn them over to the bailiff. How long must this continue? One ray of light has come! A judge ap pointed by a tievernor who is the repre a nutrice of the warsky element of the S are was too honest and conscientious not to execute the law as he found it. He has set an exemple that must be heeded by judges elected by temperance votes, else there will be many a goodbye said to officers of the

we can be a confirmed to the many of the perfect of the confidence of the people. You fail in your distingtions the way of the people with this months of the people. You fail in your distingtions the way of the people with this months of the people with this months of the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of freedom. He was not all the people with this months of the people with this m highest trust in 1884. These things exist because you temper-

liberty is infringed upon would like to live and raise a family of girls and boys next door to a whisky saloon? Is there one of them who would not fear their boys and girls might become ruined by its influence? Would they not be more fearful of a gilded hell than a low doggery; for while the former might attract by its glitter, the latter would repel by its loathsomeoess? What is ficense? Did you ever stop to think? License to sell whisky? If it business to impose a license tax upon the dealer in whisky than you have upon the dealer in bread. Yet there is not a dealer in which in the land who is not a dealer in which in the land who is not a dealer. in whi-ky in the land who is not clamorou for a license. Asking for a license is a conthe State to permit one to do a wrong, and that he is willing to pay the State for that permission. Not one among them all, laims to be in the right.

Drunke ness has from time immemorial seen regarded as a crime against good mer s. Drunkenness ought to be con-sidered a disease and the seller of whisky the contagion from which it springs. Drunkenness is the seed of all crime, of headons, of their of aron, of murder. If leadnes; of their, of arson, of murder. frunkenness is not right, the sale of whisky is not right, for whisky makes drunkenness. If the sale of whisky is not right is it right to heerse one to do wrong? But the shower comes that "high license is restrictive and therefore does good." How does it do good? "By making the business respectable," they say. Wha? makes crime respectable? Is that the theory of our government. Is that the way. to make a good government, to make crime respectable? But it is said the State derives a revenue from it. If the State derives a revenue for this crime, why not license horse stealing, and make that respectable? All the money lost by stealing horses does not amount to one milt where the loss by the sale of whisky is \$100. Why not sicense men to burn your house? The State would derive a would nouse? The loss would not be a hun-dredth part of the loss by the cale of whisky. Why not license men to murder? The State might derive a revenue from that. There are fifty men murdered by whisky directly or indirectly, where there is one murdered without the influence of whisky. If these things are true then a license to sell whisky is a license to murder to steal to burn souses, and make the virtue of woman mockery, and the more respectable, you make whisky selling by high license, the more respectable you make crime in all its enormities. Yes it goes beyond this. It is selling a license to commit a crime, and he who becomes drank com a crime, he is punished by the State; but

the State is a partner in that crime and of greater guilt than the drunkard who committee crime, and by all rules of law all should be punished alike, for all are equal to the crime, and by all rules of law all should be punished alike, for all are equal to the crime. should be punished and the pull of license is guilty. The whole theory of license is compromise with crime. But governa compromise with crime. But govern-ments are instituted to restrain the vicious and protect the community from criminals, and the robes of justice must be white as snow. When a man is drunk with which he is not a responsible being, but the law makes him responsible for his crime, be-cause he could have avoided getting into that condition. That man may have an uncontrollable appetite and you license another to so pander to that appetite, that he loses personal control of himself. He takes the first drink, and that is the fatal one. He drinks, becomes a manisc. He goes home and while in a condition not to be responsible he murders his wif-, mai as his chi Who is responsible for what that man does; the man himself or the man who sells hin the whisky? The man who sold him the whisky is the real criminal yet the Sate has given him an anti-pardon by giving him a license.

But there comes a clamor from a larger

But there comes a clamor from a larger multitude that prohibition interferes with the natural rights of men—an infringement upon personal liberty. In all the literature of the past they find but one author upon whom they rely for support and that is John Stewart Mill. Let us examine his easay on "Liberty" and see if he is consistent with himself, Let us see if the rules he suggests make that claim good. Rememof their numbers is self protection. That the only purp se for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a will and community against his will, is to revent harm being done."

Certainly there is no comfort to a whisky vender here. But he reaches that point in his essay when the liquor traffic comes with-a his view, when he declares himself against all restriction in the traffic of liquors lie suggests a few police regulations and aids: "Any further restrictions, I do not conceive to be in principle justifiable. The and spirit houses for the express parpose of rendering them more difficult of access, and diminishing the occasions of temptations, not only exposes all to an inconvenience,

liberty and placed in that of mor ality or law." It needs no argu-ment by me to show that there is a 'definite damage," and "a definite risk of damage" in the traffic of whisky, so it must be taken out of the province of liberty and placed in that of morality or law. If placed in the province of law, prohibition is the only law making all equal. For if you have a high license you make whisky high and more easily obtained by the rich than by the poor. If it is good for one, it is good for both, and each should have the same famility of obtaining it—but if it is bad for one it is had for both and both should be prohibited. No man has the right to do or permit to be done that which will damage an in dividual or the public, but the sale of whicky does that, as might be shown with which keeps men sober and industrious is a protection to every individual and to the whole community. Prohibition will do that and is good. That which tends to make men drunk, lesy, worthless and leathsome is an injury to ev ery individual and to the community. Li-cense doe this, and is had. Choose you between the two. Every saloen in the land is a guide board pointing the way to the jail, the penitentiary, the income asylum and the poor house, and many there be who have resched their goal. Is it an infringement upon personal liberty to destroy these guide board-?

I might allude to one other referen frequently made, and that is the Rev. Dr. Crosby, of New York. Of him and his rguments I have only to say that he bearguments are from a personal standpoint learn its ills, and seek from that standpoint to remedy them; and he seeks a solution by taking as his gu de, his own emotions, his own desires, and his own habits. If reason ing from such a standpoint will be good in all things else, it will fail when applied to temperance. Dr. Crosby as a temperance reformer is a terrible failure.

I think I have satisfied you that prohibition is not an infringement of per-sonal liberty. I think I have shown you that prohibition is the only law which can be executed equally tow.rd ali men, rich and poor, alike. I have spoken of the startling sympathy between judges and the whisky ring, and I have told you the this last condition grew out of the fact that the temperance men, members of churches and minis ers of the gospel were cowardly

I have said this much because the nen engaged in the liquor traffic are trying to change the issue from en-forcement of the prohibition law versu issue from en reputation, to high license, versus prohibi-tion. They desire to clothe then solves in he garb of temperance reformers, for they calias in that way alone have they noy chance of success. These high license tem persuce reformers are all interested in the raffic of liquors, or to increase the facilitie for consuming it. So, when they say the want a high license for its reformator influences, they simply lie. They want it for the protection of a trade that is now unlawed. They want it to increase their recitities to deal in liquor. They want it as protection to them when they make men frunk. These who are in the liquor traffic ho desire high license, wont it to creat the ge atest monopoly the world ever knew and those who drink it want it to make drinking respectable, for they are ashame o drink when the traffic is tabooed by law The cry that the prohibition law is not enforced is nonsense. It is said you canno s op drinking by prohibition. No, ner can you stop horse stealing by its prohibition by law. Crime will be committed until bu man nature becomes perfect, but law mus e made to restrain crime, not to protec

The claim is made that there are more licenses issued by the United States than there were before the prohibition law was enacted. This may be true. For every opponent of prohibition and every opponent if the Republican party have interested themselves to have more licenses issued by the United States for two purposes. First his power for political purposes and the "Protective Union" using its power for business purposes, if there are not more licenses sued by the United States now than ever before it would be the wonder of the age.

We must seek a remedy for all these things, or revert bank to the old condition when temperance man were liable to the inlignity of being rot en egged and otherwise mairreated, and the whisky saloon and whisky drinking was the standard of re-spectability. To find those means I would ourn your thoughts in what some may call s political direction. Give it that thought the subject demands at your hands and I am content. What are politics? Webster says it is "the science of government; that part of e hies which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or

to compass the result. Thousan's of good or shall the will of the minority prevail in temperance men who were farmer, misand if elected would be inimical to their highest and best interest. It was the votes of these men that made Glick governor. We must not bow to an insane desire of the few to detroy railroads, nor must we lend a helping hand to railroads to enable them to rob the paople. We must insist upon justice upon both sides It is true that the dropping off of all the which strikes down at one blow the supremacy of law and the sovereignty of the people. temperance men who were farmers, mistakenly believed that St. John was owned, in w. body and soul, by the railroad corporations and if elected would be inimical to their force enable them to rob the people. We must insist upon ju-tice upon both sides It is true that the dropping off of all the shisky men of the Republican party and falling with social elegance into the arms of the Democracy weakened the party bonds as parties were then organized, but the tendency will be to strengthen the bond of that party which downands the faithful execution of the laws. mands the faithful execution of the laws upon the statutes. It will strengthen the party that believes in temperance. But you must become strong by organization. Each mem er must be ever watchful for accessions and ever guarding the ranks to prevent depletions, and complete success lies within your grasp. But if you go around preach ing, however well, without organization, future as you have received in the pass of "Long haired men and short haired women; the unsexed of both sexes." Wesk ness provokes ridicale, organized power commands respect. Assert your manhood by exercising a power that will be felt from celer to circumference of this whole State Propound the categorical question to every candidate for office, from governor to con stable: "Are you a friend of, and will you ise your power in office for the complete execution of, the laws upon our statutes?" and if the candidate be for the legislature add to this: "Will you and in amending the laws called for by the prohibition amendment to the constitucomplete than they now are!" these questions and these answers so public that no honerable man will dare come home and be branded a liar. I know no how other men may feel, but for myself I am for the man and the party that are openly and avowed for temperance and prohibition, and I am sgainst all others. If I must be represented or governed by men representing the whisky element, I prefer to be represented and governed by a whisky Democrat, rather than to have that party that gave freedom to millions of struggling slaves, to lower it standard so as to become the champion of a slavery more degrading than human chat-teldom, for drunkenness enslaves the body,

nind and soul.

To the temperance people let me say, if you lower your standard from prohibition a air's breadth your cause will full like an svalanche from prohibition to high license, from high liceres to low liceres, and from low iterase to free whisky, and it will be as-certain as the laws of gravitation. A train of cars on the top of a hill starting down-sard may be stopped by a boy with the brake, but once started no human power can check its course. It laughs at human ingenuity and human power. It creating onward o the lowest point. car of prohibition is at the top of the hill; bind the bake closely and prevent its movng a hair's breaith down ward. There are those who believe it governs

too much. I tell you the higher the civili zation the more laws must be enacted an more vigorously executed, for the weak sill need the more protection and the strong the greater restraint. The prohibi-tion law is not so vigorous as it will be, and be executed in every corner of the State. The larger towns and cities will yet realize that they gain their subsistence from the country, and if the people of those cities and towns refuse to people of those cities and towns it towns obey the laws, the people will build towns and cities where law will be obeyed, and eave rats and owls to become the tenant of those decaying buildings that now bear of those decaying buildings that now bear the name of palaces. They will be written all over with "Repudiation," and "I loved whisky too well." This is an age of progress and nothing can stop its onward march. If a man is in the way, the army will march over bim and leave him in the rest. If a church with himself. Let us see if the rules he suggests make that claim good. Remember, that he is the only author from whom they quete. One sentence in the introduction covers all, that is: "The principle is, the sele end for which mankind are to the whisky element as Governor, with a pardon in his hand, using the suggests make that claim good. Remember, that he is the only author from whom they quete. One sentence in the introduction covers all, that is: "The principle is, the sele end for which mankind are Governor, with a pardon in his hand, using the sentence in the introduction covers all, that is: "The principle is, the sele end for which mankind are Governor, with a pardon in his hand, using the sentence in the introduction covers all, that is: "The principle is in the way, it will march over that, and is in the way, it will march over that, and it is in th ing but the graveyards and their silent ten acts for your companions. The present betokens a future inspiring hope. Let us narch onward to victory.

Dr. Krohn, of Atchison, made a short spench at the close in which he stated that his position on the prohibition question was well known where he came from. Said for ther: I am opposed to giving any counte to the matter of harmony and compromise which is talked of. Do not believe in meating them on any middle grounds. We are in the wagon, and, God helping us, we will drive.

He then closed his remarks with one of

any person to any office who by word or deed opposes the execution of the laws on our statute book, including the prohibitory

5. That we are in favor of such amend ments to the prohibitory law as shall re move from it any features that to its friends may seem unjust in their operations, and we call the attention of the people to the fact that the efforts made in the last legislature to secure such amendments were opposed and defeated by the saloon pewer.

6 That we express our severe condemnation of officers, jurors and witnesses who violate their caths in order to shelter and protect criminals; and our hearty approval of the course of these who preserve their personal and efficial integrity by the dis-charge of their sworn duty under the law.

7. That the theory of high licease though sincerely held by some, is unsound and impracticable; that it is mainly used as a subterfuge on the part of the minority to defeat the will of the majority, and in the interest of the saloons, and that it is especiof the rich and sgainst the poor.

8. That as the saloons of this State are protected by some city govern ments it will be the duty of the next legisature to change the laws relating to the form of our city governments so as to pro-vide by specific statute for a summary removal of all officials who defy the constioution and laws, without waiting for the slow process of the common law.

The following special resolutions were offered by different parties and were also adopted:

Resolved, That the efficient labor of th president of the Union, A. B. Campbell, to enforce the prohibitory laws of the State, and especially in the City of Topeks, has our hearty approval and thanks; and we pledge him our andivided support and co-operation in the fature in all legitimate means accessary to the closing of all the liquer saloons of the State.

Resolved, That this convention do heartily

thank James A. Troutman for his efficiency and ardosus labors as secretary of this

Bess'cod, That the thanks of this conven tion are due and are hereby extended to M. V. B. Bennett, for his efficient and gratuious labors in the interest of the cause advo-cated by the State Temperance Union.

Resolved, That this convention urge renewed efforts in the education of public-entiment in behalf of Total Abstinence; and, that while we use all proper effort to tinus the work of meral sussion; and to this end we especially commend the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Col. A. B. Jetmore then introduced the

tollowing presmble and resolutions which were adopted :

WHEREAR, The colored people of this State in their convention held in this month at Lawrence, declared themselves uncondi tionally in favor of the vigorous enforcement of the prohibitary liquor laws of this State as follows:

"WHEREAS, The will of the people a crys alyzed into the laws, is the suprem and sovereign power of the State, the bul wark of the liberties of the citizen, to which all owe unconditional obedience, and

WHEREAS, The colored people of the United States, in consequence of the unia-vorable condition in which slavery has left them, having been deprived of the f. uits of their labor, the great incentive to industry and intellectual culture are especially in terested in sustaining and enforcing the con stitution and laws of the land, both national

as the prohibitory liquor law, shall be un-conditionally and vigorously obeyed and enforced.

Second, That any political party or law

Second, I has any pointed per and en officers who fail or refuse to obey and en force such laws, either national or Siste, are unworthy the consideration and support of the colored people of the country." There

Reso'ved, That this convention doe hereby congratulate the colored people of the State in their courageous and patriotic position by them taken upon the prohibi-tion question in this State.

Resided, That we invite the colored peo-

Chat. Vanderpool made a speech in which begave a sketch of the workings of the prohibition law in Topeka and Shawnee county.

R. B. Welch followed with a speech also upon the working of prohibition in Shawnee county, and gave a history of the whisky trials in the District court.

A. B. Jetmore then fellowed and said Topeka is in a better condition than ever before. There has never been a judge in this county who has done his duty so strictly as the present one. There was a time when John Martin was thought by the whisky men to be their best friend; but they have found to their sorrow that he exe cutes the law without regard to anything besides the law. The time is coming when the saloons in Topeka will be closed. Since the effort to enforce the law there has been a visible change A few more conventions like this and strong efforts on our part and there will be convictions all along the line. I do not believe it will be twelve months before every saloon in Topeka will be closed.

James Troutman was called for and ma speech to the convention in which he said that the record of the District court makes a good showing fer prohibition. He gave a bistory of the whisky trials, both in the District court and the police courts of Shawnes county, and stated that at the coming October session of court justice would assuredly be meted out to a number of the violators of the law. He further said: The era of the "seafoam" and "cold-tea" man has passed. The day of hung juries has also passed. Convictions will certainly follow. If the Supreme court affirms the cases now pending the saloons will close.

Rev. Mr. Markham arme and mentioned conversation which he had with a saloonkeeper a short time since, in which the saloon-keeper said if the temperance people kept up this agitation he proposed to go

out of business. President Campbell: "The city of Topeka would not have a single aloon in operation were it not for the city officials. The city government is a breastwork behind which he saloen men and their friends entrench themselves. What is true of Topeka is trac of every city in Kansas where saloons are in operation. Turn the cities of this State into an honest enforcement of the law and we have solved the most difficult problem in our way. I say to every saloon keeper we are going to keep up this fight. It is not a sparmedic effort, but we are going to continue it." The speaker then explained the que warrante proceedings pending in the Supreme court against Joseph Wilson, may or of Topeks, and said: "If we gain this care it will settle the business in every city

grestion, but it did not. Topeka is exceedingly fortunate. It has a prosecuting attorney who will enforce the law, and it has a judge before whom it can take all cases with confi-

in the Sate; but if we should lose it, do not

be discouraged. The loss of a single law

suit will not defeat us. They thought the

defeat of our Governor would settle the

I want to say to the city of Topeks, you have been depending on the State Temperance Union; but you should organize, elect your own leaders, and move upon the en-

emy. Hon, A. H. Vance's Speech.

recounted the difficulties of his position to fopeka audiences, but would again, for First, We demand that the constitution his efforts to enforce the law. He tried the and laws of the United States, which have diest case in the State under the prohibit-for their object he protection of the civil ory law, and failed to convict. But he rights of the colored people, together with the constitution and laws of Kansas—known term of court was six weeks trying seven cases, that should have been tried in as nany days. The court room was full of bummers, whisky sympathizers and bangers on, while the temperance people were conspicuously absent. All external gainst him, to say nothing of the secret chemes to defeat his cases. He had tried four murder cases, and never in his nine years' experience as county attorney had he tried cases that were so bitterly contesthe tried cases that were so bitterly contested as these whisky cases. Questions were raised with apparent gravity and vellemently contended for, for hours, that in any other case would have been disposed of instantly as trifling nonsense. This was done to wear out the prosecutions and discourage the temperance people. Witnesses were permitted to lie upon the stand day after day, and the crowd of bummers constantly in attendance afforded them a powerful stimulus.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions Rev.

H. R. Pinckney (colored) arose and stated that he was a member of the Lawrence convention and had the honor to be the auther of the resolutions referred to; that he felt gratified to note the action of the temperance people and could go back to his constituents with words of encouragement for those who expected some recognition at the hands of the union; that the colered people as a unit are in favor of right and morality, and everything that is for the enforcement of the law and the betterment of man.

Mr. Brown (colored) was called upon, and made a stirring speech in which he referred to the action of the colored people in the last campaign and stated that if they had been treated rightly they would have voted solidly for temperance. Stated that he was glad to see the resolutions pass, and that the temperance people could do pend upon the support of the colored people in the next campaign.

At the close of his speech after a little to the next campaign.

At the close of his speech after a little to the next campaign.

At the close of his speech after a little to the next campaign.

Dommers constantly in attendance afforded them a poweriul stimulus.

Under such influences jurors were unindful of the solemnity of their obligations and the result was a failure to convict, But he persevered, and after a vear's hard wark and continuous processuitions, the power of the opposition was weakened.

Cases were about to be instituted to impeach Mayor Wilson, when he proposed to issue his preclamation closing the sellows, if we would abandon those cases. The temperance people were inlied to issue his proclamation closing the sellows, if we would abandon those cases. The temperance people were abated, and the first things we knew there was a chauge in the judgeship of the district, and without reflection upon the former judge, we had easier sailing from that date. Eleven cases we tried in less than inne days and there was a conviction in every case; thirty-even hundred dollars in ple in the next campaign.

At the close of his speech after, a little miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned.

APPERNOON SESSION.

At 2:30 in the afternoon, the convention was again called to order by President Campbell, and the audience was "led in prayer by Rev. Poinsett of Mound City.

The report from Shawneel county was them, heard.

have a batch of cases on the decket for next term and alot more in my office ready to commence. We never were in as good a position in this county as we are to day. Witnesses are made to tell the truth, jurors do their duty, temperance people are more vigilant, and the opposition badly discouraged.

This result is due largely to the Isbora and assistance of the President of this Union and his co-laborers, who came to Topeka and announced that they would camp here until the victory was gained. I stated that I would camp with them.

county of the es Charles P

e 3d day of wm, A. D he above the cour entered o

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We have leased the rarmers and are a medicine that showing fled an affidavit I said plaintiff having fled an affidavit I said plaintiff having fled an affidavit I said plaintiff having fled an affidavit I said plain in my lease of the merits of any pa- to be overlied and in price far below their real value. The prices range chants Mill, corner Topeka and Douglas and a said plaintiff having fled an affidavit I said plaintiff The "carry-all" was over-